
Imprimatur,

Febr. 1.

Guil. Sill, R. P. D. Henr. Episc. Lond. a Sac. Dom.

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A

SERMON

PREACHED

On the Thirtieth of January, 1678.

BEING THE

ANNIVERSARY

Of the MARTYRDOM of

King CHARLES the First, of Blessed Memory,

AND

Published at the Request of some Friends.

B.Y

EDWARD PELLING, Rector of S. Martyns Ludgate.

LONDON,

Printed for Jonathan Edwin, at the Three Roses in Ludgate-Street. 1679.

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SERMON

PREACHED

On the Thirtieth of January, 167%.

Prov. VIII. 15.

By me Kings reign.



ERE not the Annals of the Late Times written in the Memories of the generality of Men; or were not a fresh Generation sufficiently informed touching that Execrable

Murder, whereof their Parents were guilty this Day, it would be necessary for me to give you an account of the sad Occasion of our meeting now. But the Clamour of the World about our ears, the Judgments of God that have alarm'd us even at our doors, that Reproach and Infamy which this Nation lyeth under, those Miseries we have felt, and those we fore-see; but above all the Consciences in our breasts,

cannot but storm us into a Confession, that this day the Anointed of the Lord was cut off, the Honour of Christians, the Wonder of Ages. the Mirrour of Kings, the Noblest of Martyrs. and the best of Men. This day that mighty Man fell, by the hands of his own Subjects he fell, by the merciles Ax he fell, before the face of the Sun, and at his own doors he fell, and with him the breath of our Noftrils was taken away, the Joy of the Earth, the Beauty of Sion, the Fountain of Law, and the Father of the Church; and all Order, Peace, and Religion followed him, and was buried with him in the fame Grave. Be aftonished, O ve Heavens, and let the Earth put on her Weeds of mourning: let Rhetorick be filent, and our Thoughts be confounded with horrour, let Christianity hide her Face, and let the Thrones of Princes be cover'd with Sack-cloth levthe Voice of Lovalty be ftill, and let all Faces gather blackness of for this was a thing never feen; never heard of before the Tongue of Men and Angels is not able to express the black Circumstances of it: that Majesty should be accused for Disloyalty to the People, that Subjects should oppress their Sovereign by fuch pompous and folemn Artifices of Cruelry; that Christians, who are commanded to Obey for Conscience sake, should for Conscience sake Rebell, for Conscience sake turn the whole Land into an Aceldama, a Field of Blood, and at last be so bold as to cut off; not the skirt of his Garment, but the very Head of the the Lords Anointed, and that for Conscience sake too; that they should be so profligate and prodigiously wicked, as to stamp upon all these unnatural Proceedings the sacred Names of Justice and Religion: This is such a Mystery of Iniquity as no Age can parallel; no History cometh near it, but that which tells us of the Selling and Arraigning, and Condemning and Exe-

cuting of the Son of God himfelf.

But as long as the Fifth of November and the Thirtieth of January stand in our Calendar in Red Letters, we shall never want occasion of informing the World (if it be not inform'd enough already) of the bloody Attempts of the Romish, and the Reformed Jesuite, the Devil with a Crucifix and a Legend, and the Devil with a Bible and Samuel's Mantle. I join them together, because like Sampson's Foxes, they set all on Fire, though they are turn'd tail to tail, and their Faces look two contrary ways.

The Argument which has been used by many men to prove the Papacy to be Antichrist, is this, that the Pope exalteth himself above all that is called God, that is (as some Divines understandit) above the Kings of the Earth, arrogating to himself a Power over them in things Spiritual, and in Temporal matters too, in ordine ad Spiritualia. If this be true, I know not how They can rub the mark of the Beast out of Their Foreheads, who pretending to be Resormers, have claimed the same Power over Kings, whom they are pleased to call Tyrants, as the Pope doth

doth over those whom he is pleased to call Hereticks. Sure I am, 'tis an Antichristian Principle which was never held till these last days, when men of debauch'd Consciences have counted it a great piece of Religion to be Traytors. And into the bargain, 'tis a Principle so seditious, that I am not asraid to say, 'Twas the Trumpet that sounded a Battalia in 1642. And the Ax that

cut off the Kings head in 1648.

I find those who were good Christians, and Loyal Subjects, opposing this Principle throughout the late Troubles, (when Goodwin and Bridg. es, and the rest of those Rebels defended it in Print,) particularly, the Judicious and Excellent Dr. Hammond did learnedly confute it in that Treatise of his - Of Resisting the Lawful Magistrate, which was written in the Heat of the War; And afterwards in his Address to the Lord Fairfax and his Council of War, when they had the King in their Clutches. The Sober World saw, that nothing could promote, or justifie a Rebellion, nor erect first a Tribunal for the King's Arraigment, and then a Scaffold for his Execution, but this Bloody and desperate Doctrine, that The Magistrate hath his Authority from the People, and that they may re-assume the Authority to themselves, and both Try and Sentence Him, in case of default.

A man might wonder, that fince God hath brought a Calm upon this Land by the Happy Restauration of an Exil'd Prince, the same boisterous Euroclydon should rife again upon our

Coafts.

Coasts, to fink this Kingdom deeper than ever in a Gulph of miseries; But such is the temper of men who love to fwim upon the top, like mire in troubled Waters, that nothing is a greater Eye fore to them, than a lasting Peace. We know, that some pretending to wit and Policy (I wish I may say Christianity too) have declared to this purpose, that The King is King by Law, that Government is not Jure Divino, but that the Country-Swain hath as good a Title to his Cottage as the King hath to his Crown. And I confels, if St. Hobbs, or St. Machiavil, be as Authentick as St. Paul, if once the Scriptures come to be degraded into the same Classis' with Magna Charta, and the Voice of the People be made as Authoritative as the word of God; so it is.

But let them put upon it the best Gloss they can, to make it popular and pleafing to the Rabble, it is destructive of all Government, and may be compared to the Locusts, Rev. 8. which though they had comely faces like men, yet were their shapes like unto Horses prepared unto Battel, and had tails like unto Scorpions. We have found by woful experience, that it hath involv'd this Kingdom in One Unnatural War already, and he that is not fo quick-fighted as Lynceus, may yet eafily fore-fee, that when ever it shall be radicated in the Consciences of a Tumultuous Rout (and there be many aking Teeth among us) it

will Rome it in another.

For these Reasons, I hope it will not seem either unseasonable; or unnecessary, if to answer those Obligations, which Religion and Allegiance both have laid upon me. I discourse at this time touching the Chief Magistrates Authority. and for my Subject, I have made choice of these words of Wildom, that is, the Son of God, the Wildom of the Father, By him Kings Reign ; by his Power and Authority, though they are appointed for the Peoples good, yet are they not the Peoples Creatures, they receive not their Commission from any thing under Heaven . nor is their Power a Derivative, from any Confent, or Suffrage of men, or Humane Law; but from his Appointment who is the Original of all Power, and whose Trostees, and Representatives, and immediate Deputies they are. By me Kings Reign.

I know some have look'd upon this Position, as somewhat too much and too lofty to be granted, and would fain have it passas a piece of Courtship and Flattery brought into Request of late by some Prelates of this Church, by one especially, whose Head was more worth than the Noblest Dathan's that ever followed Corah in his Conspiracy. And therefore for the clearing of this matter, I shall endeavour to make it good by Scripture, and Reason, and the Testimonies of the Ancients; which I hope will be enough to satisfie any man but an Atheist, but an Unreasonable Machiavillian, but Haughty and Insolent Innovators, who are given to Changes, and fear neither God nor the King: as our Solomon in-

timates, Prov. 24. 31.

1. For Scripture. I would fain know what Article of Faith is more plainly, and more exprefly afferted in the word of God, than this thing. Confult the place in Rom. 13. 1, 2. Let every Soul be subject to the higher Pomers, for there is no Power but of God, the Powers that be, are ordained of God: who loever therefore refilteth the Power, relifteth the Ordinance of God. And at the Fourth ver, the Apostle tells us, twice in a Breath, that the Mgistrate is the Minister of God. Where he confuteth two very gross mistakes, the one on the Christians part, the other on the Heathens. There were some lately converted from Judaism to Christianity, who did greatly question whether the Roman Government they lived under then was from God, as that was under the Kings of Ifrael. The Pharifees once put the Cafe to our Saviour, whether it were lawful to give Tribute unto Cafar or not, Mat. 22. 17. Though they were forced of Necessity to Submit to the Roman Yoke, yet they did not think that it was laid upon their necks by the hand of God. And therefore that Speech of theirs, we have no King but Cæfar, Job. 19. was spoken only to curry-favour with Pilate. For their frequent Rebellions, and endeavours to fet themselves free from the Heathen's power, were a plain Argument of their perswasion, that their Jurisdiction over them was an Illegal Usurpation; and Grotius fetcheth it out of the Talmud, that they were wont to fay, we have no King but

God. Now this opinion, that the Romans were not their Lawful Governours, continued fill in the breafts of some Converts: and for the correcting thereof, St. Paul lays down that plain Proposition, There is no Power but of God. Again, there was another miftake on the Heathen's part, who, among other Calumnies, did cast this Reproach upon the Christians, that they were difloyal, and feditious; and the pretence for their malicious Accusation was this, because they cryed up their Liberty, and refufed to Sacrifice to Pagan Deities, and would not swear by the Emperour's Genius, and the like. Therefore, to stop the mouth of Slander, and to tye up the hands of Disobedience. the Apostle lays down this short Proposition, as an undoubted Maxime of Christianity, that the Powers that be are Ordained of God; and when St. Paul wrote this, the Power was in the hands of Nero, who was as great a Monfter as ever the World bred, excepting Cromwell. Add to this, that of Daniel, Bleffed be the name of God for ever and ever, for wifdom and Might are his; and He changeth the times and seasons, He removeth Kings, and fetteth up Kings, Dan. 2. 20. That of the Pfalmift, I have faid, ye are Gods, that is, in His place, and his Delegates, Pf. 82. 7. That of our Saviour to Pilate, Thou couldst have no power unless it were given thee from Above, Joh. 19. 11. That, Subjection is required of us not only far wrath, but also for Canscience sake, over

over which none but God alone hath an immediate power; that, he who Rebelleth is not only a Traytor against the Laws of men, but a Sinner in grain against the Laws of God : and that, as the Wages of sin in general is Death, fo the reward of this sin in particular is Damnation; Nothing can add light to these words, that are as clear, and bright as the Sun: and the Result of them plainly is this, That the Supreme Power is of Divine Right, because it is fet up, not only by Gods Permission, but by his Institution and Appointment; by his warrant and Ordinance Imperial do Kings reign: fo that he that lifteth up his hand against the Lords Anointed, Striketh at the Face of God himself , as he told samuel, that the Fews had rejected Him, (the Lord of Life himself) that He should not Reign over them, 1 Sam. 8. 7.

2. If now in the fecond place we argue from Reason: It is impossible to shew by the strength of any Philosophy, that Government can be derived but from God alone. For questionless, the World was not created to be nothing else but a huge Wilderness; neither were men sent into it only to beat and devour one another like salvage Beasts. God did ever design, that we should live godly, righteous, and sober Lives; and our Passons being so various and turbulent, and our wills being so perverse, we cannot imagine how there should be among us any Order without Rule; nor any Rule with-

out Law-Makers; and therefore a Governour is of God's Appointment, who never decreeth the End, without decreeing the Means first.

I know what can be faid as to this : vis. That every man is born a Free-man by the Charter of Nature: that he comes into the world invested naturally with a Title to it. and with Liberty in it, and so no Man can take his Inheritance from him, without his own fuffrage and consent. Let this be believed, that every one hath power over his Goods, whether to keep or alienate them: that he has a power over his Liberty, to divest himself of it or no. 'Tis granted, that in Elective States men do voluntarily put their power into the hands of the Chief Magistrate, and 'tis reasonable they should do so, that by these Advantages he may be enabled the better to protect them. But when this is done, all is done that is in the power of Man to do. There is something else which is the richest Jewel in the Governour's Crown, namely a Power of Life and Death : he must bear a Sword in his hand to execute Capital Punishment upon Malefactors in Cafes Criminal: or else it cannot be that a Kingdom should stand. Now, this Power can be given him by none but God himself, whose Vicegerent and Representative he is. For none hath an Original Right to our Lives but He that formed us. Whatever some Heathens have thought, yet it

was never granted by any Christian, that a man hath any power to kill himself. He may sell his Effate, he may give away his Liberty, chain himself to an Oar as a Galley-Slave, as a lew had liberty by she boring of his Ear through, to become a Servant all his days. He may open a Wein, or amoutate a Member for the prefervation of the reft, but kill himself he cannot. without being felo de fe, guilty of his own blood: Now, what he is not able to do himlelf. how can be impower another to do it for him? How can I communicate that to him which I have no Right to my felf? Since no man is Lord of his was life, no man hath liberty to rob himfelf of it, nor power to warrant a fecond Perfon to do it. Vengeance is mine, I will repay. faith the Lord: It is Gods Sword wherewith the Magistrate strikes; and by Him he is Ordained to be an Avenger: By wham foewer he is Chofen, by God alone he Reigneth : his Crown and Scepter. his Prerogatives and Royalties be holdeth of Him, and of some basides. Take the World distributively or collectively, either Man by Man, or by whole Communities, the King owns so Superiour or Enfranchifer (much less may be be invaded by an U (urper) here below.

All the fear is, that by this grant a Monarch's Power will be unlimited: An idle Dream, which some Domagogues have held out as a Flambeau, to set the World on Fire: For though

he be not under the fear of Law, being exempt from all manner of Penalty, yet it is confessed by all Divines and Lawyers, that the directive power of Laws doth oblige him. Who knoweth not, that God hath bound him to the respects of publick Honesty, though he hath not made him liable to a publick Rod? Who knoweth not, that the Laws of Nature and Religion do oblige him as he is a Man, and much more as he is Prince? Who knows not, that he is under the Municipal Laws of his Kingdom, fuch as is the Petition of Right here with us? To these he hath bound himself by his Own Consent: And who knows not, that a Promise or an Oath obligeth him too ? and that fometimes he is more careful to keep it than his very subjects are? But yet, if a Prince will abuse his Power, and the Law too, he is not fubject to any manner of Compulsion, being accountable only unto God, who alone hath Seal'd his Commission. It is a violation of the Laws of God and Nature both, to drag a Supreme Magistrate into a Court of Judicature; and I never read but of two that were ever haled fo fince the World stood, the King of Ifrael before Pilate. and the King of England before Bradsham, who was by far the greater Knave of the two, because of his Malicious and Bloody Intention. Pilate moved on our Saviours behalf, and fonoht to deliver him; but This Son of Belial contrived and intended our Soveraign's destruction, and thir fled for his Blood, and therefore his was the greater Sin. 3. But

3. But the time spends, and therefore I must touch a little upon the next Argument, concerning the fense of the Ancients about the Divine Authority of the Supreme Magistrate. And here I might fill a whole Volume with a Cloud of Witnesses; I, out of the Heathers themselves, who had no Candle to guide them but the light of Nature; and yet in & Aide Basishies, Sayeth Homer, Kings are from God. We look fo upon our Governours (saith Seneca) as if we saw the immortal Gods themselves; and divers more have said, that Kings are God's Representatives, & Deo secundi, next of all unto him. 2. Out of the Book of Wisdome, which though it be Apocryphal, yet is very Ancient, Power is given you from the Lord, and Sovereignty from the Highest, Chap. 6. 3. 3. And if you enquire of the Primitive Christians; Clement in his Constitutions will tell you? That the King is, To Kude ixwe-Inte. The Ordinance of God. Ireneus will tell you, that by whose Command men are born, by his Command Kings are appointed. Tertullian will affure you, that the Emperour is from him, from whom the Man was before he was Emperour. That he hath received his Power from his hand, of whom he received his Soul: Chryfostome will inform you, that 'tis the work of Divine Wisdome, that some Rule, and others are in subjection. And Epiphanius, that the Civil Power is Ordained of God, who alone bath put the Sword of Vengeance into his hand. And Augustine is positive, that he who enthron'd Augustus, enthroned Nero too; that he who made Vespatian made also Domitian an Emperour :

Emperour; and that he, who set up Constantine the Christian, did set up also Julian the Apestate. What shall I speak of after Ages, which have all along spoken to the same effect? And what hath been said to this purpose, must be understood with

relation to Lawful Magistrates only.

It sufficeth for the close of this matter, that it is, and ever hath been, the plain and bonest Doctrine of the Church of England, and I should have wonder'd, how any Wise man should not see it in the Honsily against Rebellion, but that I do consider, that that Homily is a Looking-glass; wherein those, who have been Traytors, cannot but see their own guilt and deformity, and therefore do not care to look at all into it.

You see by this time that the King is not by the laws of men, but by the Power and Appointment of God. By him Kings reign. The infe-

rences now from this are very obvious.

i. If by Him Kings reign, then for his fake we are bound to Obey them. It is St. Paul's Conclusion. Let every Soul be subject to the higher Powers, for this Reason, because there is no Power but of God. It is an Act of common fuffice to be subject to him under whose Government and Protection we live! For why should that man have any benefit from that Ordinance, which he will not submit to? Nay it is a Prime Act of Religion too to be obedient to the Magistrate, who beareth the stamp and image of God; and that, not only as he is a man, but chiefly as he is a Magistrate.

I know there are some who make nothing of this

this Command, though the breach of it be attended with no less then Damnation; they can despise Government, and speak evil of Dignities, and pull them down from their Thrones, and take their Crowns from their Heads, and their Heads from their Shoulders, and yet think they are very Godly men too, and perhaps the more Godly for that. But whatever men may pretend, Godliness cannot be without Obedience; the fearing of God, and the honouring of the King must go together, because the King hath no less than God's Authority, and such Religion as is not cloathed with Subjection is plainly nothing elfe, but the cloak of an Hypocrite. According to this Rule the best Christians have carried themselves before Religion came to be Sophisticated. Witness the whole Company of the old Apologists; Tertullian in particular, who boafted with great confidence, that Nunquam nec Albiniani, nec Nigriani, nec Cassiani inveniri potuerunt Christiani; that is, never was a true Christian found to be a Traitor to his Prince (though some in these latter dayes could have wish'd that that passage could have never been found in the Writings of Tertullian.) I cannot but take notice here of an ungodly and scandalous Evasion, which has been ufed by some who have come among us, partly from Tyber, and partly from the Lemain Lake; and like Herod and Pilate have consented together to do mischief. Bellarmine and Parsons, and other Jesuits, have given this Reafon, why the Primitive Christians rebell'd not, Quia deerant vires, Because they wanted strength. And

And we cannot but lament when we consider that they, who have so bitterly declaimed against the Papist's, have yet lick'd up their principles, and profecuted their design. But 'tie well known that Buchanan and Knox long ago, and Goodwin and his fry fince; and (within these eight years) the Anthor of that Expedient, which was the fore-runner of the General Indulgence, have faid the very same thing. But, not to speak of the quite contrary Testimonies of Cyprian; nor of the Theban legion, confisting of above 6000. in the Reign of Dioclestan, who suffer'd themfelves to be cut in pieces rather than they. would rebel; Tertullian himself said, that they wanted not forces to revenge themselves, seeing all places were fill'd with great numbers of Christians; Cities and Islands, Towns and Castles, may the very Senate, Court and Camp swarming with men of the Christian Prosession; and 'tis well known that Inlian the Apostate's Army consisted of Christians for the most part, who though they had the Sword in their bands, yet could not lift them up, but in Prayer to God, that he would divert the Emperour's most wicked designs. Religion is fo far from disturbing the publick peace, that it fettles the King's Throne upon the furest Basis: And as Guiccardine tells us how it pass'd for a Proverb, that Proprium est Ecclesia Romana odiffe Cafares, it is Natural to the Church of Rome to hate Princes: So the World can bear witness of the Sons of this Church, that they did ever love and honour, and dutifully obey them; and an ingenious and good man, who hath of late

excellently written upon our Liturgy, observes, that whereas we pray in our Letany, that God would deliver us from all Sedition, privy Conspiracy, and Rebellion, nothing to that purpose can be found in any of the Roman Missals: It is a Glory belonging to this Church, that as all her dostrines are pure, so all her practices, and

prayers are loyal.

2. If by him Kings reign: Then beware we of those deceitful workers, who, like Reats that gnaw in the dark, do privily go about to undermine Government, by such poisonous Doctrines as these, that Kings may be deposed. For if all the powers on the Earth cannot give a King his Authority and Prerogative, neither can all the powers on the Earth take them away. We know whose Creed it is, that the Pope is Head of the Church; that Princes hold their Crownes of him; that by his command their Kingdomes may be taken from them; that a dispensation absolvethmen from all manner of Oaths, and an Excommunication doth discharge them from their Allegiance; that, if Subjects cannot depose their King but by War, then they may raise an Army, and proclaim him a common Enemy, and at last take away his life: nay, that though sentence be not formally pronounced against him Ex Cathedra, yet a Prince his being guilty of Herefie doth ipfo facto deprive him of all his Royalties, and any private person whatfoever may lawfuly kill him. Hence it was that Chilperick of France was dethron'd; that Francis Dandalus of Venice was bound with .

with chains, and fed like a dog with scraps and bones; that Henry the third was murder'd by Clement, and Henry the fourth by Ravaillac. These are such deep staines in his Holines's Sleeve, that all the waters of Tiber will not wash them out. Indeed some of his flatterers have used this devise as Fullers-soap to take it off, if possible; that these were only the Doctrines of the Canonifts, and a few more; and the practices of some private men; and therefore they take it ill that they should charge it upon their whole Church: But 'tis observable what we find in the Controversial Letters, that when Blackwell, the Arch-Priest, advis'd the English Recusants to take the Oath of Allegiance, the Pope fent over a Breve, and forbad the Oath: and Bellarmine reprehended Blackwell for an Apostate from the Catholick Faith. And in the dayes of King Charles, our bleffed Martyr, Anno 47. when there were hopes that all parties would agree, the Papists subscribing to some Articles which tended to the confirmation of our Government, the Old man at Rome check't them, and made some do pennance for it. And fince this Kings happy Restauration, when the Irifh Remonstrance came out with hopes of gaining a Toleration, by the renouncing of some pestilent Doctrines, Peter Walsh the Contriver of it was Censur'd for his disobedience to the infallible Sea. To these I shall add but one observation more, that when Henry the third of France was murder'd, the Jesuites wrote a Book de justà abdicatione HenHenrici tertii, wherein they affirm that it is lawful for any man to kill a Tyrant; and that Book was allowed at Rome; my witness for this is Father Watson the Seminary Priest (in his Quodlibets;) and yet that very man, who accused the Jesuites, was afterwards executed for Treason himself. And now let the impartial world judge how it concerneth all States to spew those villains out of their land, who do not only like the Egyptian Frogs croak in Kings Chambers, but like so many Leviathan's

are ready to devour them.

But we must not think, that disloyalty and treason do lurk onely under a Friers Cool: it had been well for us, if it had not found shelter under the Schismaticks Cloak. We look upon the Jesuites as the very worst of Papists; because no other Sect is fuch an enemy to civil Government, as they. And what a fad confideration is it, that they, who have called themselves the purest Protestants, should choose no principles to espouse and pursue, but the Jesuites? Let impartial men confider what seditious practices King James charged fome Reformers with in the conference at Hampton Court; that, in the Geneva Translation of the Bible, the Marginal Note upon the 2 Chron. 15. 16. taxeth Asa for deposing his Mother only, and not killing her: that Salmasius hath marked a sort of men in England with as black a coal as ever the Art of man could find; that the two greats Apostles of the North did teach, that if Princes were Tyrants, their Subjects were free from all: bonds

bonds of Allegiance, that it was as lawful to kill them as Wolves and Bears, and that it is Blasphemy to say, (though Paul and the old Fathers faid) that we must obey Kings, be they good or bad. Let us consider that a Book formerly written against the Supreme Civil Magistrate (whereof Ficterus a Papist was thought to be the Author) was proved to have been written by a Dissenter; and that, in the very year when King Charls was beheaded, another book was Printed (and as some say, licensed by the Fag-end of the house of Commons) bearing this Title, Several Speeches deliver'd at a Conference concerning the power of Parliament to proceed against their King, which was found to have been the same with the seditious Pamphlet of Parsons the Jesuit, of Succession to the Crown. I fay, whoso shall consider these things rightly (that I may not mention any new instances, fince the discovery of the late devillish Plot) must needs see, that many great Pretenders among us have been plain Jesuites. and we may fay of them, as was once faid of one of their Fraternity, that they preached such a Gospel as was clad in Armour. From such Preachers as these, Good Lord deliver us.

3. If it be by God that Kings reign, then we may well ask the Question, by whom it is that Kings are murder'd? By God's permission, no doubt. He may hold his hand, and not interpose his Omnipotence, to rescue an innocent man from violence, but let things go on in vengeance for a peoples sins: So he suffer'd Abel to be murder'd

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der'd, and his own Son to be murder'd; and tis no wonder that in wrath to this Nation he fuffer'd our Good King to be murder'd. But all this will not excuse either Cain, or the Jews, or the high Court of Injustice, which outvyed Both in their boldness and wickedness. 'Twas by God's permission that all this was done, but yet by the Contrivance and Instigation of him, who worketh in the children of disobecience. Ephes. 2. 2. Before Judas betrayed Christ the Text saith Emphatically, that the Deril enter'd into him. Had not the Deril been in him, he could not have betrayed his Master: But considering all the circumstances of that horrible Act committed at this time, it was so diabolical, so transcendently and eminently Diabolical, that the Divel never shewed himself to be an Absolute Prince and Ruler until now. Shall I crucifie your King? fayes Pilate. The Heathen could not but speak it with indignation and horrour. What? Crucifie your King? 'Tis such a Base as well as Barbarous Act, as every one, who as but the face of a man, though he be never so great a Villain cannot, methinks, but blush at the very thoughts of it. The Jews were an inhumane, and bloodthirsty people; They killed the Prophets, and stoned them which were sent unto them, and yet when Pilate put it to the Vote, whether he should crucifie their King, they seem'd to detest and abhor it; they said we have no King but Cafar; intimating, that had they been fatisfied that Jesus was their King, they would

not by any means have his blood thed, or to much as life up a finger, against him. To confirm this Jour Saviour himself upon the Cross pleaded their Ignorance, Father forgive them for they know not what they do. It was ignorantia Falli, ignorance of the fact, not of the Law They knew, by the Laws of God and nature. they ought not to murder any, much less their King; but they were not convinced that that man was He. But those fordid and degenerous Traitors, who executed their Malice upon this holy Martyr, they knew him to be their King. they confest he was so at his tryal. They had Swern Allegiante to him, nay they swore it in a Solemn Covenant of their own in which little was good or tolerable but that very clause ; and to let the world fee how little they regarded, either Humanity or Religion Promises or Oaths: to convince us that they feared neither Man nor Gad nor the Divel himself, they kept that Covenant where they should have broken it and forfivore it where they should have kept it.

I cannot but wonder at the monstrons Hypoerise of those Times, when the Glory of Gods was set in the Frontispiece of levery dismals Tragedy. Thave read of Pompey the Great, that he crected a Theatre for Digladiators to sence and kill one another in, and, as if intended to sanctific his horrible Design, he built a Temple over it, and dedicated it to Venia: so did these cursed Miscreants (whose Religion was of the same size with their Loyalty) act all along under the Vizour of Religion (Their Father Lucifer is often:

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transform'd into an Angel of light) they perjur'd themselves in the name of the Lord, enter'd into a wicked League in the name of the Lord; Levyed and carried on a Rebellion in themame of the Lord; proclaimed a Fast before the Execution day, (as Jezebel did when the faught Naboth's bloud.) in the name of the Lord; in the name of the Lord they cut off the head of his Vice-gerent; and did such wonderful works, as the Sun never faw before, fince twas created. Religion, that tveth the hearts of med in a bond of love; Religion, which is a Preservative of Government and obedience; Religion, which affigneth an appartment in hell to every Rebel, and, I believe, the lowest Dungeon in hell to every Regicides that, it feems, did bring the good King to the block, which should have upheld him in his throne. Is this the Glorious King they promised to make us? Is this the Holy Reformation which they cryed up to the skies? Hely did I fay? This One act will make the memory of it odious, and detestable to all eternity; however some make a shift to wipe their mouths at last, with the Whorein the Proverbs, as if they had done no wickedness.

And shall the Bloud of Charles the first be forgotten Thus? However it was spilt upon the Earth, yet the cry of it is gone up to Heaven, and hath returned upon our Heads, in Plagues and Wars, and many dismal Fires by Sea and Land: and if we repent not of it seriously and heartily, it is to be feared that God will enter into Judgement further with us yet. The guilt

of that Innocent and Sacred Bloud, is not to easily washed off, as an Ast of Indemnity is

made.

Well, it is time to Conclude. Those black aud gloomy days are gone, and God grant we may never fee them more. What I have faid, was not intended to ease me of my Choler, or to provoke mens Passions (unless it be that of forrow) or onely to rip open an Old Ulcer to enrage the Patient ! But to lay before you the Grand Impiety of the Fact, which indeed this Solemnity doth require of us in some measure, that out of a deep Sense of this Nations guilt, we may be stirred up (All of us) to be Humbled Truely and Sincerely for so foul a Crime, and from the bottome of the most penitent hearts to beg of God, not to lay this Sin, this grievous and borrid Sin, to our charge. And in this Duty there are two forts Concerned.

I. Those old, and Grey-headed Rebels, who did either assist, or encourage, or countenance the Murder, and have liv'd to see the fearful Consequences thereof: I wish they may have liv'd to repent and be assam'd of the sin too. But how many are there, who will not own themselves to have had an hand in it, but lay it rather at the Jesuites door, or some where esse; far enough, to be sure, from their own Threshold? One would think, that men who have been so horribly disloyal to the Father, if they were similar of it indeed, and convinced in their Conferences that they suned, would long ago (as one fruits.

fruit of their Repentance) have shewn the most Dubtiful submission and obedience unto the Son. But 'tis sad to consider, that instead of a sincere Amendment, they are not yet come to far as to Judas bis Remorse. For he Repented bimself, saith the Text, and acknowledg'd that 'twas Imocent Blood, which had been betray'd, and that he himfelf had betray'd it, and that he had finned in betraying it: I have simed, said he, in that I bave betrayed the innocent blood, Mat. 27.4. Here was a very great forrow, and that which made him refund the thirty pieces of Silver, and at last to go and hang himself too. I do not wish the men, I now speak of, Judas's end; but I heartily wish that they were so forrowful as to confess their guilt; and so honest, as to make some Restitution of the Price of Blood; and moreover, that they were fuch friends to themselves, and so just to the whole Nation, as to bring forth such fruits of Righteoufness, Peace, and Obedience, as are meet for Repentance. For if they would confider it, 'tis an Eternal reproach (besides many other mischiefs) which they have brought upon Religion by the Sin of this day; and for it's kind, greater, then what the Romanists themselves have hitherto occasioned. They have murder'd Kings privately with poylon; they have affaffinated Princes openty with Knives and Ponyards: but they never yet brought a Monarch to the Block by a femblance of Judicial proceedings, daring the Majesty of Heaven by their Superlative Villany: The Jesuite has been but a Puny, in comparifon of these Regicides; and yet I wish there were

no Room for the Prophets complaint, I hearkened and heard, but they spake not aright; no man repented him of his wickedness, saying, what have

I done, Jer. 8.6.

2. But even we also are concern'd in the Duty of the Day, who were not concern'd as Actors in the Sin. There are thousands of us, that either were then unborn, or had not power fo much as to make an attempt to rescue Innocence: and there are many more in this Kingdome, who were fo far from helping to cut off the Kings head, that they did not help to drive him to his Scaffold, or to hold him by the Hair, but disown'd and declared against those inhumane, unnatural, and barbarous Proceedings. But this notwithstanding, we are all of us concern'd to be throughly humbled for that, which was acted by other hands. For that fin hath redounded to the detriment of the whole Nation: And that Bloud is still clamarous against us in the language of those Soul's under the Altar, Rev.6.10. How long, O Lord, Holyand True, dost thou not judge and avenge our bloud on them that dwell on the Earth? and though Vengeance hath been coming upon us with a flow pace, yet if we repent not in time of our evil courses, God will reckon with us at last, and reckon with us severely too, we have already smarted for this sin in a high degree; and as the Jews were wont to fay: that in every of their Vilitations there were some drams of the Golden Calf, so we have Reason to believe, that in every of our Visitations there have been some drops of that Sacred Bloud. W.E

Bloud, and yet the Anger of God is not turned away, but his hand is stretched out still, either to Correct, or to dash us in pieces. God of his Mercy grant us first sincere and Universal Repentance, and then Peace and a lasting Prosperity, for Christ Jesus his sake, whose Bloud speaketh better things, than the Sacrifices of Abel. Amen.

FINIS.